



**REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR
MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

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10th January 2018.

To whom it may concern

**RE: CLARIFICATION ON REQUIREMENTS FOR YELLOW FEVER
VACCINATION IN ZANZIBAR**

Please refer to the above mentioned heading

There have been some misguiding information in recent days on requirements of Yellow fever vaccination for travelers, particularly from Germany interring Zanzibar or those crossing from Mainland to Zanzibar.

With this letter, kindly be advised that our regulations remains clear that, only travelers from endemic countries or those who transited in the endemic countries for more than 12 hours will require vaccination against yellow fever when entering Zanzibar.

Travelers from European and other non-endemic countries therefore are not obliged to be vaccinated before entering Zanzibar. However, all the travelers are advised to take necessary precautions to avoid mosquito bites to prevent themselves from any mosquito borne disease.

Attached here with, please find an official Government statement on Yellow fever vaccination requirements in Zanzibar and other documents based on International Health Regulations (IHR2005), Annex 7 and the Zanzibar Public Health Act no 11 of 2012, Part VI. Section 84.

It's my hope that, this clarification will clear the doubt and facilitate traveling procedures to and from Zanzibar

Kind Regards

**Dr Fadhil M. Abdalla
/Principal Secretary
Ministry of Health,
Zanzibar**

Direct lines to:

Minister, Principal Secretary, Director General



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RE: REQUIREMENTS FOR YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION FOR TRAVELLERS
ENTERING ZANZIBAR:

10th January, 2018

This is to notify the Public that, According to the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) Annex 7; and the Zanzibar Public Health Act no 11 of 2012, Part V1, Section 84, subsection 1 to 3, Yellow fever vaccination remains mandatory to all International travelers from Yellow Fever Endemic Countries as an entry condition.

With the above said regulations, the following guidance will apply for all travelers entering Zanzibar through any Port of Entry:

1. All travelers arriving from yellow fever endemic countries shall be vaccinated against yellow fever and show the proof of vaccination on arrival at the point of entries before allowed to the country
2. Travelers arriving from non-endemic countries but transited to endemic countries for 12 hours of more out of the airport vicinity will be subjected to vaccination.
3. Travelers arrived in Zanzibar without proof of vaccination will be vaccinated at the point of entries on their own cost.
4. Travelers arrived from any port of Tanzania Mainland will not be subjected to Vaccination when entering Zanzibar but, will undergo screening for verification at the point of entry.
5. Travelers from non-endemic countries are not obliged to be vaccinated but, advised to take all necessary measures to avoid mosquito bites. They can also take vaccination for their own health safety.

For the list of Yellow Fever endemic countries please see the WHO list at: www.who.int

Kind Regards,

Dr Fadhil M. Abdalla
Director, Preventive Health Services
Ministry of Health
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Direct lines to:

Minister, Principal Secretary, Director General

ANNEX 7

REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING VACCINATION OR PROPHYLAXIS FOR SPECIFIC DISEASES¹

1. In addition to any recommendation concerning vaccination or prophylaxis, the following diseases are those specifically designated under these Regulations for which proof of vaccination or prophylaxis may be required for travellers as a condition of entry to a State Party:

Vaccination against yellow fever.

2. Recommendations and requirements for vaccination against yellow fever:

(a) For the purpose of this Annex:

(i) the incubation period of yellow fever is six days;

(ii) yellow fever vaccines approved by WHO provide protection against infection starting 10 days following the administration of the vaccine;

(iii) this protection continues for the life of the person vaccinated; and

(iv) the validity of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall extend for the life of the person vaccinated, beginning 10 days after the date of vaccination.

(b) Vaccination against yellow fever may be required of any traveller leaving an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present.

(c) If a traveller is in possession of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever which is not yet valid, the traveller may be permitted to depart, but the provisions of paragraph 2(h) of this Annex may be applied on arrival.

(d) A traveller in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall not be treated as suspect, even if coming from an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present.

(e) In accordance with paragraph 1 of Annex 6 the yellow fever vaccine used must be approved by the Organization.

(f) States Parties shall designate specific yellow fever vaccination centres within their territories in order to ensure the quality and safety of the procedures and materials employed.

(g) Every person employed at a point of entry in an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present, and every member of the crew of a conveyance using any such point of entry, shall be in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever.

(h) A State Party, in whose territory vectors of yellow fever are present, may require a traveller from an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present, who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against

¹ Amended by the Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly as to subparagraphs (iii) and (iv) of Section 2(a) in WHA67.13, 24 May 2014. This amendment entered into force for all IHR (2005) States Parties as of 11 July 2016.

yellow fever, to be quarantined until the certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than six days, reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection, has elapsed, whichever occurs first.

(i) Travellers who possess an exemption from yellow fever vaccination, signed by an authorized medical officer or an authorized health worker, may nevertheless be allowed entry, subject to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph of this Annex and to being provided with information regarding protection from yellow fever vectors. Should the travellers not be quarantined, they may be required to report any feverish or other symptoms to the competent authority and be placed under surveillance.

YELLOW FEVER ENDEMIC COUNTRIES

AFRICA	SOUTH AMERICA	EUROPE
Angola Benin Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo, Republic of the Côte d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of the Congo Equatorial Guinea Ethiopia Gabon Gambia, The Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kenya Liberia Mauritania Niger Mali Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone South Sudan Sudan Togo Uganda	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Colombia Ecuador French Guiana Guyana Panama Paraguay Peru Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Venezuela	NONE